THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. X., Nº. 472. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain I. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 17th August, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Monday, the 15th August*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, Jr., ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and E. FRANCIS PARKER.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.
公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 1oc

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BOHSTEDT has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of M. JAMES BOWMAN in the firm of W. H. WARDLEY & Co. *of Hongkong* and JAMES BOWMAN & Co. *of Shanghae*, cease on this date. Our business will be conducted by the remaining Partners—Mr. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON and Mr. ALFRED JAMES HOW, *at Shanghae* under the style of JOHNSON & Co., and *at Hongkong* until further notice as before.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.,
of Hongkong.
JAMES BOWMAN & Co.,
of Shanghae.
3se Hongkong, 30th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December* 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,, ,,	6	,,
Twelve do., ,, ,, ,,	7	,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents for the Marine Insurance Company

"HELVETIA,"

of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
27au Shanghai, 19th June, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
17se Foochow, 1st June, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL. *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June. 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae. 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone: or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.
Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry, } in 3 doz. Cases.
do. Golden do. }
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

SEVERAL fine Rooms with or without Board. Apply to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23d July, 1859.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.

A Dwelling House containing a Dining-room, two Drawing-rooms and four large Bedrooms with Dressing-rooms attached.

The Servants-rooms, Garden, and other arrangements, are suited to the wants of residents generally. Apply to

A. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1859.

TO LET.

A House and Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Bridge Street; also, a large double Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Church Street.

For particulars apply to

R. FRANCIS.
tf Shanghai, 8th June, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰典

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

CHEONG FAT,

From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced Book-keeper who has been three years engaged at this port and is well versed in the general business routine of the same.

Address "J. B." at the Office of this Paper.
tf Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

AMBROTYPES—AMBROTYPES.

THE undersigned respectfully begs to intimate to the Community that he is prepared to take the Ambrotype Likeness in a Style superior to anything hitherto offered in Shanghai.

Charges low and satisfaction guaranteed.

Yang-king Pang Road, next door to Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 21st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.

Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.

A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.

Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpacca, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask and Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt and Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.

Solar Stand and Hanging, Brackets, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do.	,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,....	,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the* 1st *May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO JAPAN.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP
"AZOFF,"

WILL be despatched on or about the 1st *proximo*, for

SHANGHAE AND NAGASAKI,

and will continue until further notice to run once a fortnight between these two ports, in conjunction with the arrival and departure of the Company's Mail Steamers at Shanghae.

Reference is requested to the following Table of Rates at which Passengers and Cargo will be engaged for Nagasaki by the above opportunity, and also in future from this Port by the Company's fortnightly Hongkong and Shanghae Steamers.

PASSAGE MONEY.

From Hongkong.

	1st Class	*2d Class*	*Deck*
Single Ticket, ...	$150	$ 95	$55
Return do.	225	140	

From Shanghae.

Single Ticket, ...	Tls. 60	Tls. 35	Tls. 20
Return do.	,, 90	,, 50	

FREIGHT.

	from Hongkong	*from Shanghae*
Measurement Goods, per ton of 40 feet,	$20	Tls. 8
Treasure, ...	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Dead Weight, and Rough Cargo, in quantities, ...	*by special agreement.*	

The Tariff of Rates from Nagasaki will be arranged in accordance with the above, in the currency of that Port.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

MAXN: FISCHER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1859. tf

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on *Monday next, the 15th inst.*, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M.

A choice assortment of French Furniture, French Flower Baskets, French Artificial Flowers and Flower Stands, Cornices and Fixtures, Books, Chromo-Lithographs and Engravings, Wardrobes, Chains, and old Rope.

Also,

Claret, Champagne, Brandy, Bitters, Navy Bread, and Pork.

And at 5 o'clock P.M.

A Woosung Boat.

H. FOGG & Co.
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 12th August, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday next, the 15th inst.*, at 5 o'clock P.M. on the premises.

A fine large Dog

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause wherein EDMUND BARTON GOODALL and Others are Plaintiffs and LOUISA MARY GOODALL and Others are Defendants, the Creditors of CHARLES WILLIAM GOODALL late of Shanghai in China, Surgeon, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of January, 1858, are by their Solicitors on or before the 11th day of January, 1860, to come in and prove their debts at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard Chancery Lane in the County of Middlesex or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Monday, the 16th day of January, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1859

GEORGE WHITING,
Chief Clerk.

FIELD & ROSCOE,
36, Lincolns Inn Fields,
London,
27au *Plaintiffs' Solicitors.*

大英國京師蓋瑟勒衙門示爲給受遺產事照得醫生哥陶勒查爾斯維廉素在
上海恒順醫館行醫前於咸豐七年十二月十四日左右身故所有遺產一分
應歸伊親屬收領兹據哥陶勒以德門巴頓以婦人哥陶勒氏雷啥馬利等使
呑遺產到署呈控本衙門現定條論准查爾斯醫生親屬不論何人許其到官
伸訴或身自投呈或律師代行禀控前赴大英京師馬士達阿付羅離士署內
辦明此案以咸豐九年十二月十九日止告嗣後不准再訟十二月二十四日
將於本衙門內齊集若干人等當堂訊鞫確定是非以昭信實
咸豐九年四月二十二日特示
書吏外丁若爾日
原告律師斐勒特勞師各住址在大英京師靈亘信斐勒第三十六房便是

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause wherein EDMUND BARTON GOODALL and Others are Plaintiffs and LOUISA MARY GOODALL and Others are Defentants persons claiming to be the heir at Law of CHARLES WILLIAM GOODALL late of Shanghai in China, Surgeon, who died on or about the 28th day of January, 1858, are by their Solicitors on or before the 11th day of January, 1860, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard Chancery Lane in the County of Middlesex or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Monday, the 16th day of January, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1859.

GEORGE WHITING,
Chief Clerk.

FIELD & ROSCOE,
36, Lincolns Inn Fields,
London,
27au *Plaintiffs' Solicitors.*

大英國京師蓋瑟勒衙門示爲給還債項事照得醫生哥陶勒查爾斯維廉素在
上海恒順醫館行醫前於咸豐七年十二月十四日左右身故所有遺產一分
應歸伊親屬收領兹據哥陶勒以德門巴頓以婦人哥陶勒氏雷啥馬利等使
呑遺產到署呈控查查爾斯醫生死後雖尚有遺下產業而生前所負各處帳
目猶多未了例應給還本衙門現定條論准各債主到官伸訴或身自投呈或
律師代行禀控前赴京師馬士達阿付羅士署內辦明此案以咸豐九年十二
月十九日止告嗣後不准再訟十二月二十四日將於本衙門內齊集若干人
等當堂訊鞫確定是非以昭信實
咸豐九年四月二十二日特示
書吏外丁若爾日
原告律師斐勒特勞師各住址在大英京師靈亘信斐勒第三十六房便是

NOTICE

MR. RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE, and Mr. PALLANJEE CURSETJEE are authorized to sign our firm in *China* from this date.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.
10se Hongkong, 1st August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.

W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

CLARK & CO.,

Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

SHANGHAI,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mausolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received and offer for sale at moderate prices.

A complete assortment of Shipchandlery.
Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs.
Superior Pale Ale.
Sheathing Copper, Yellow Metal, & patent Felt.
Nautical Books and Charts.
Nautical and Meteorological Instruments.
Glassware, Chinaware.
Lamps, Chandeliers.
Perfumery, Stationery.
Haberdashery Hoisery.
Oilman's Stores.
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Tweeds, Flannels, and Broad Cloths.
Carpeting, Druggets, and Mats.
Ironmongery Hardware.
Cutlery, Electro Plated Ware.
Looking Glasses, Engravings.
And various other useful and fancy Articles.

CLARK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLICQUOT Champagne, first quality, ...	Tls. 11 per doz.
Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, first quality, ...	,, 10 ,,
Fine Pale Sherry, ...	,, 7 ,,
Fine Claret, ...	,, 7 ,,
Old Pale Brandy, ...	,, 7 ,,
Fine Old Port Wine, ...	,, 7 ,,

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE *POSTSCRIPT* to the *North-China Herald*—is discontinued.

Shanghai, 12th August, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	June 27	Singapore, ...	July 30
Bombay, ...	July 16	Hongkong, ...	Aug. 9
Calcutta, ...		New York, ...	June 12
Galle, ...	July 21		

MAIL of 11th July from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 23d.—Shanghai, 30th Aug. Last year it was received on 26th, per *Yang-tsze*, and 28th per *Formosa*.

Latest dates in England from China.—
Hongkong, April 24 } Received
Shanghai, ,, 16 } *viâ* Marseilles, ..June 9

BIRTHS.

At Ningpo, on the 31st July, Mrs. J. H. TAYLOR, of a Daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 9th August, Mrs. JAMES C. COUTTS, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Brixton, June 14th, W. R. ADAMSON, Esq., of Surrenden, Derring, Kent, late of Shanghai, to FANNY, daughter of James Deacon, Esq., of Brixton, late of Elsinore, Denmark.

At St. John Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 27th ultimo, by the Revd. W. R. Beach, GEORGE FRANCIS MACLEAN, to SOPHIA LUCINDA, youngest daughter of J. W. Cole, Esq., H.P. 21st Fusileers.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 12th Aug., 1859.		*Ending 12th Aug., 1858.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
6,—	94	85	85	78
7,—	94	82	84	76
8,—	89	77	85	76
9,—	88	78	87	78
10,—	86	79	89	80
11,—	87	79	90	76
12,—	89	82	81	70

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

◆

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Bank Rate, 6s. 6½d, Credits and Bills with documents, 6s. 7d. per Tl. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills, accepted & 3 d/s. Rs. 310 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, Bank Bills, 25 per cent discount.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
Aug.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
6	475 —	..480 —	..585 —	..580 —
8	478 —	..483 —	..590 —	..583 —
9	477 —	..485 —	..593 —	..582 —
10	480 —	..485 —	..595 —	..585 —
11	480 —	..485 —	..595 —	..583 —
12	477 —	..485 —	..595 —	..585 —

◆

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

August 4.

For Shanghai, Mrs. Hancock and child.
For Hongkong, Mr. Mackay.

August 20.

For Shanghai, Mr. R. J. Ashton.
For Hongkong, Mr. Cahn.

◆

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Formosa*, Mrs. Smith, Lieut. S. M. Jones, Messrs. Jauncey, Robt. Hail, F. G. White, J. Hormurjee, 7 Seamen, 1 Stoker, 3 Privates, and 1 Sergeant.

◆

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Granada*, August 5th.—From Southampton, Mr. & Mrs. Winniberg, and child, Messrs. Booth, Bell, White, Ybanez, Scott, Salmon, and Mosyan; from Marseilles, Messrs. Demster, and Pearson; from Bombay, Messrs. Mahomet Methoo, Ramblooia Denjee.

THE P. & O. Company's Time-table makes the next inward mail—from London July 11th—due in Hongkong on 23d and here on 30th inst. Last year it left on the 9th and arrived in Shanghai on 26th per *Yang-tsze* and 28th per *Formosa*.

THE following is a translation of the Consular Notification issued by Mr. Meadows, in Chinese, to which we referred in our last number.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

MEADOWS, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Shanghae, hereby issues an earnest notification to the Chinese people within the limits of the settlement.

On the 20th instant, I unexpectedly received the information that certain lawless foreigners had, during the preceding night, been kidnapping Chinese within the limit of the British settlement. I was engaged in taking measures for the apprehension and punishment of any persons committing such acts, when, in the afternoon of the same day, it was reported to me that the Chinese, located in the settlement near the Race Course, had collected together and had beaten and wounded four foreign seamen, whose names and nationality were then unknown. And subsequently it was reported to me that two old and respectable British residents had also been beaten and wounded, the one so severely that his life was in danger.

By the laws of England, the kidnapping of human beings for servitude, and the trafficking in human beings as slaves are crimes most severely punishable: active measures have for a long period, been taken for their discovery and suppression; and the punishments awarded for them are the same as in the cases of robbery and piracy. Even where the laws of other countries do not prohibit poor people from voluntarily selling themselves, the laws of England prohibit Englishman from buying them. And while among the laws of all countries, Chinese and Western, there are usually some which are regarded by the people of these countries as inoperative forms, and which good citizens obey or neglect at pleasure, this kidnapping and trafficking in human beings is not only regarded with the greatest severity by the British legislature, but the British people all look on these crimes with detestation. They hold that the kidnapper,—who himself obtains no large amount of a foul gain,—injures his fellowmen for his own benefit, regardless of the fact that the person kidnapped is sent across the ocean and separated from father, mother, wife and child, or that he is perhaps an only son, the sole dependence of an aged and widowed parent, who is left in a state of cruel and bitter destitution. By the British people these crimes are held to mark an utter suppression of the best feelings implanted by Heaven in man's breast, to be infamous, shameless, and atrocious; and they are consequently at all times willing to aid their authorities in the seizure and punishment of the criminals. That such are the laws of our country, and these the feelings of our people are facts well known to every Western nation; and the Chinese merchants at Shanghae who have constant intercourse with British residents cannot but have some knowledge of this our position.

If, therefore, any British subject should commit crimes of this kind and he is seized and delivered up to me, I have no difficulty in proceeding at once to his trial and punishment. But in these recent instances, you, without either seizing or delivering up any one to me, or coming to this Consulate and laying an information have assembled in a mob, and made indiscriminating attacks on innocent British subjects. This is entirely contrary to reason and justice, and can only serve to rouse an indignant opposition on the part of Englishmen.

Further, in the intercourse of the various nations in the world, Chinese and other, and whether as regards the people or the Authorities, it will be impossible to preserve peace if the treaties into which these nations mutually enter are not strictly observed: every, even the slightest, violation is a step toward a state of hostility. Now on referring to the treaties entered into between England and China some fifteen years ago, I find it laid down that when Englishmen commit offences, they shall be delivered up to the British Consul in order to be dealt with according to English law; that when Chinese commit offences they shall be punished according to Chinese law; and that the Chinese populations shall not assume to themselves the right to beat or injure British subjects, and thereby lead to an interruption of peaceful relations. Hence according to the distinct provisions of the treaties also, it was your duty, in the recent cases, to have applied to the Authority having jurisdiction instead of assuming the right to commit assaults yourselves.

With a view to the prevention of similar outrages in future, I have written to His Excellency, the Intendant, requesting him to issue a proclamation on the subject, and to take the necessary steps for the apprehension and rigorous punishment of the persons guilty of these acts of violence. And I now myself issue this notification for the full information of the Chinese populations within the limits of the British settlement.

Hereafter, if you, the Chinese people, find foreigners committing crimes at this port, you must not yourselves proceed to acts of illegal violence. You should take them to the Station house of the Municipal Police, who will ascertain their nationality and hand them over to their respective Consuls for trial and punishment. If you should yourselves know any person so seized to be a British subject, you may bring him directly to this Consulate, where if the offence is brought home to him by the evidence of credible eyewitnesses, I shall forthwith inflict on him the penalties of the law. But if the persons who saw the offence committed refuse to appear to give evidence in the public interests, I shall have no means of proceeding. And if you should, in a period of alarm and excitement, seize at random persons who appear to you suspicious and hand them over to me, I must in like manner decline to risk involving innocent people by a hasty exercise of my judicial powers on a one-sided outcry. Let all yield obedience to, and maintain the treaties. Do not disobey this special notification.

31st July, 1859.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATON.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *8th August*, 1859.

HIS Excellency, the Intendant at this port, has issued a proclamation offering, to foreigners as well as Chinese, the following rewards; viz: for the discovery and release of any body of kidnapped Chinese exceeding one hundred in number, the sum of One thousand dollars; for giving such information to the Chinese Authorities as will enable the latter to effect the release of any body exceeding one hundred in number, the sum of Five hundred dollars; and for any body of less than one hundred in number, a reward in proportion to the above.

The undersigned having been requested by H. E. the Intendant to give publicity to the above among British subjects, hereby issues a notification for that purpose.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To British subjects
within the Consular district of Shanghae.

WE may congratulate ourselves that the week has passed over without any outbreak. A collision under existing circumstances would have been most unfortunate and in some essential respects would have been more to be regretted than any contention which we have hitherto had in the Celestial Empire. In all our previous quarrels we have had to do chiefly with the intolerable assumptions of the Mandarins and the annoyance experienced by foreigners was from the rabble of the Port where they were settled, encouraged if not instigated by their superiors in office. On the present occasion however the indignation excited was of a popular character, wide spread and commanding the sympathies of independent and respectable Chinese and though the latter were perfectly well aware that the British were in no way implicated in the abuses complained of, they could not but consider the evil as one connected with the general question of "foreign" trade. And so indeed it is, but we should do our allies a gross injustice were we to consider them insensible to such flagrant abuses as have lately been alleged against the Chinese Coolie Emigration. As Englishmen we may well feel satisfaction that the dangers of the traffic were more promptly perceived and guarded against by us than by any other nation, but such a thing as downright kidnapping will be regarded as an offence against humanity equally by all civilized nations, and the perpetrators as outcasts from any nation in Europe. But the question which has occupied so large a share of attention is encompassed with more than the usual amount of doubts and difficulties. First there are those of jurisdiction, which in a case like the present should not be insuperable, for no real difference of opinion can exist on such crimes as those alleged, but beyond this, on the facts themselves, we quickly find ourselves involved in the maze of doubts and contradictions common to Asiatic questions. To begin with, we have as yet no *proof* whatever that any foreigner has had anything to do with any case of kidnapping. However strong and general suspicion may be we have no proof in any specific case. We do *not* believe that the villagers in the neighbourhood whom we have all known for years as good natured inoffensive people—rather over patient than otherwise—should manifest an excitement so unmistakeably hostile wholly without cause, or indeed without cause urgent and coming home to their personal interests and affections, but how far this feeling against foreigners—and it is preposterous to suppose that these poor people *can* discriminate between one foreigner and another—is the result of aggressions suffered by them, or of misrepresentations spread among them by the evil disposed of their own countrymen, it is impossible to say. Still less in the event of an out-break would it have been possible to distinguish between the ignorant and misguided, suffering under as heavy a wrong as man can suffer, and the refuse population, glad of any excuse for riot in the hope of gaining plunder, who would avail themselves of any out-break which for a time would relieve them from the terror of the law. We may well thank God if no collision arises on such a quarrel.

Different opinions may be held as to the policy becoming the British name and character at such a period. Diplomacy is no doubt satisfied by throwing the onus of proof on the accusers; nor can it be denied that every possible facility has been given to the Chinese authorities in investigating a wrong from which their own subjects suffer, but if we here are to *act*, as our friends at home *talk*, if we are to introduce European civilization, moral and intellectual, to the old races of the far East, something more is required of us and difficult as it may be, we must take and maintain a lead in such questions. We all know the state into which the government of China has fallen, and how little they care for any social evil which does not involve any inconvenient disturbance, but the policy of Great Britain should be known to all. It is one thing to write letters to be read in England explaining the justness and propriety of our sentiments towards "the poor Chinese" and another to convey to the comprehensions of "the poor Chinese" some idea of what our policy really is. The more simple our action is the better. There is much, we are told, worthy of high admiration in the intellectual literature of classical authors of this old Empire, but in morals, as now reduced to practice, we see them at the very lowest ebb and in this respect can rely on very little. And it is this difference between the moral and intellectual condition of the people, that is a great stumbling block in all the dealings of Great Britain with Asiatics. We understand and explain our policy to our own satisfaction, and assume that it must equally be comprehended and believed by them. But while an Asiatic may perceive with extreme acuteness the meaning of words he never has been used to regard words as necessarily or even probably conveying truth, and no nation are more skilled in the art of assigning good reasons for bad or worthless actions—or the converse—than the Chinese. With such a people any explanations will go for little, and, as it is due to the character and position of Great Britain that its policy should be worthy of the high place she holds among nations, so is it due to humanity that that policy should be acted out in so plain and simple a manner as to be understood and believed by a people accustomed to see professions and actions completely at variance.

We have two very simple points at present. The first, taking them as they arose, is that all forced labour of innocent men is a thing abhorrent to all Englishmen, and that they will oppose by every means in their power any scheme by which men may be wrongfully deprived of their liberty. And the second is that the law is not to be taken against us by any, great or small. For any aggressions we rightly insist upon instant and full reparation. And it may be shewn that we are as ready to give, or do our utmost to aid in giving, as to demand, and enforce our demand, for justice.

We may demand reparation for the murderous assault lately committed in this settlement, not only as our legal right, but it should be rendered fully and openly in token that neither the sufferer nor the community to which he belonged had any part or concern in the offence falsely alleged against them. It may not be quite impossible to let the Chinese see that we resent the false accusation as well as the attack upon an innocent man.

There is another point too which our readers in England must bear in mind. This emigration has always been carried on through Chinese native agents. How far they have ever found vagabond Europeans degraded enough to aid them in the iniquitous practises which have now come to light remains to be proved. The terms and conditions offered by the European merchants interested in the emigration were fair and reasonable enough, and were represented to be willingly accepted by the emigrants. The abuses of the traffic must have been known to the Chinese authorities for long, while still concealed from foreigners, and even now an emigration very beneficial to the lowest classes in China is only impossible, from the impossibility of finding native agents to carry it out without abusing the terms offered to their own advantage.

Peking Gazettes dating from the 12th to the 22d July have been received. It is deserving of remark that Yin Yau-yung, the author of the tremendous war-memorial which we published in our issue of the 23d ult., has just received farther promotion. He was, at the time he wrote it, junior vice-president of the Ta-li Tsz', or Court of Revision of Criminal Cases. From this he presently rose to be vice-president of the Shen-sz' Fu, a subordinate department of the Han-lin Academy. On the 12th July, he returned thanks for being made acting vice-president of one of the Six Boards, and had a second audience on the 14th.

The Court Circular of the 19th informs us of the appearance of Kweiliang, Hwashana, and Twan Chin-shih, returned from Shanghai. His special misssion being ended, Twan's honorary rank is cancelled, and he returns to the duties of his post as one of the under-secretaries of the Board of Punishments. Kweiliang and Hwashana had also audience of the Emperor on the 20th and 21st. It is worthy of note that they accomplished the journey from Shanghai to the capital in 38 days. At their first audience there were also present the Emperor's uncle, prince Hwui, and two other of the chief princes; at the second a high officer of the Chahar tribe of Mongols, with the euphonious name of Chukturbam.

Yutsing, the new Hoppo, or Commissioner of Canton Customs, took his leave on the 12th. On the 13th a Decree directs that the necessary preparations be made for celebrating the Empress's birthday on the 10th August.

Wang King-yun, Governor-General elect of the Two Kwang, gets the sick leave for which he had lately applied. He has been governing Sz' Ch'uen, it appears. The *Gazettes* give no reason for exchanging him with Hwang Tsung-han, who has been before removed from the Sz' Ch'uen government to which he is now again appointed. As we mentioned last week, he is to proceed to Pekin with all speed, and it is doubtful that he will be allowed to take up his new appointment at all. A memorial of Wang's prays the Emperor to bestow some mark of favor on the gentry, &c., of Hu Peh and Hu Nan residing in Sz' Ch'uen in acknowledgment of the 410,000 taels they had loyally subscribed towards the suppression of rebellion in Hu Kwang.

Hangfuh, Governor-General of Chih Li, and Kwanhwui, Director-General of the Salt Excise, suggest the establishment of two offices, one at Ta-ku, the other at Peh-t'ang, to overlook the importation of opium. A good deal of drug has been imported into Fung-tien Fu, (Manchuria Proper,) this year and notwithstanding all precautions revenue has not increased. The river from Ta-ku to Tien-tsing turns and winds and divides incessantly,* and its banks are so studded with villages, that much cargo may be got rid of *en route* to Peking. Ten miles to the north of Ta-ku is the mouth of the Peh-t'ang river, also frequented by trading vessels, and east of this, twenty miles by land and a considerable distance by water, Lu-t'ai, a populous market town which, in a peddling way, supplies many of the districts in the east of Chih Li. Since the taxation of opium commenced, it has become a habit with traders, as the duty is comparatively a high one, to avoid the payment of it into the Tien-tsing custom-house, which cannot be well evaded if they pass Ta-ku, by carrying their drug to Peh-t'ang. The memorialists are carefully watching Peh-t'ang and Lu-t'ai, and have apprehended Mang Lin and another trader who were smuggling 69 balls of opium; they have been duly fined and punished; but the trade consider themselves free to smuggle [illegible]u-t'ai because there is no custom-house there. Some of the mercantile community have offered consequently to establish one to collect the duties on junks entering at Peh-t'ang, which shall be regarded as a branch of the Tien-tsing customs. The memorialists second this motion, and propose that the details of the new station should be regulated by those of that heretofore existing for supervision of the general trade, at Ta-ku; to which the Emperor assents.

Another memorial from Hangfuh, published the 15th July, presses the Emperor to reward the officials and gentry who subscribed towards the construction of the Ta-ku works and the maintenance of the garrison. He names seventeen civilians who had contributed in all 16,800 taels. All had behaved very handsomely, for "though the capital of His Majesty's servants *has* a limit, the devotion of his servants is without bounds." The treasurer Wan Yuh, gave 4,000 taels; even a district magistrate, Li Ting-sui, *chi-hien* of Tsing-yuen, gave 1,000; and one of the gentry by name Chang Kin-wan, besides feasting the troops paid down in hard cash 10,000 taels. The sons and brothers of the officials should receive some mark of Imperial favor, and Li Ting-sui and two others who contributed 1,000 taels each last year "to the making matters right after" [the barbarians retired,] should be distinguished above the rest.

We gather from this allusion to last year's loyalty, that the later "benevolence" was to be applied to this year's operations. One of the *on dits* here is, that Sangkolinsin enclosed the forts completely by the triple ditch which foiled our landing-party in front. The garrison were thus made to fight, without hope of escape except across the ditches in rear, the bridges over which had been withdrawn.

Yuming, the general governing Manchuria Proper, his second in command, by name Chingchi, with Wojin, a Mongolian, who is at the head of the Manchurian Board of Revenue, and chief civilian in the province, had been praying for rain; prayers had also been offered by the whole population, agricultural and commercial, "more than a million in number" when, at last, on the 17th of June, the clouds gathered in black masses and heavy rain fell for several days. The people would propitiate the gods by a theatrical performance, but are prohibited by a Decree of the late Emperor issued in 1837, in which he desired that the enforcement of the prohibition should be annually reported to him. He objected to the people assembling in large crowds. The memorialists move the suspension of this rule.

Laiyi, a Censor with commissariat functions, urges the immediate transfer to Peking of the grain in store at Tung Chau. There is above 200,000 piculs there, and the Peking supply is about that quantity short; but the censor's anxiety is caused by the state of the water communications daily falling in consequence of the drought, and the heavy expense in land carriage which will have to be incurred if the grain be not shipped from Tung Chau at once. Tung Chau is only ten miles from Peking. The Emperor at once issues the necessary instructions to Chau Tsu-pei, Chinese President of the Board of Revenue.

We understand that Capt. Shadwell has been relieved in his duties as Senior Naval Officer of this port by Capt. G. S. Hand, C.B., of H. M. S. *Sampson*. The *Highflyer* leaves this next week on a cruize to Japan and the Gulf of Tartary. She will proceed in the first instance to Nagasaki and receive on board Mr. C. Pemberton Hodgson, H. M. Consul for Hakodadi, for conveyance to that port, and will probably call at Yedo on her way, to communicate with R. Alcock, Esq., H. M. Consul-General. After landing Mr. Hodgson at Hakodadi, *Highflyer* proceeds to port Vladimir in the Gulf of Tartary, to meet H. M. S. *Actæon* and *Dove* to supply them with provisions, after which she will return to this port.

A Court Martial was held on board H. M. S. *Highflyer* on Thursday, 11th inst. to try Commander Armine Wodehouse and the Officers and Crew of H. M. late Ship *Cormorant*, for the loss of that vessel on the 27th June last at the attack of the Pei-ho.

The Court was composed of Capt. G. S. Hands, C.B., H. M. S. *Sampson*, President; Capts. Shadwell, C.B., *Highflyer*, and Willes, *Chesapeake*; and Commanders Brooker, *Inflexible*, and Gibson, *Chesapeake*; J. W. M. Ashby, Esq., Officiating Judge Advocate.

After a patient investigation the Court pronounced a sentence of acquittal.

On the 12th the same Officers formed another Court to try Lieut. W. H. Jones and the Officers of H. M. Gun-boat, *Lee*, for the loss of their vessel in the Pei-ho on the 26th June last. The trial resulted in a full acquittal. Afterwards a Court was formed for the trial of Lieut. A. E. Douglas and the Officers of H. M. Gun-boat, *Plover*, for her loss on the same occasion, which likewise terminated in a verdict of acquittal.

The Coolie Traffic still calls forth protests in various shapes from the Chinese public. We notice below some admonitions addressed to the people by the authorities, who appear to be at last "woke up," and some placards posted *at* the authorities by the people who seem as yet little inclined to let the matter rest. One document, a pamphlet printed with some care, is in a vein so extravagantly childish, that at any other time we might have passed it by. It is, just now, of a certain importance. Large numbers will as surely believe its absurdities, as our own lower orders do stories of mermaids, and sea-serpents. It is only a century since Dr. Johnson was angry with any one who doubted the existence of the Ghost of Cock-Lane.

The pamphlet is entitled the *táu hwan ki shih*, or, A Record of the truth by one who has come home. It is said to have been published at the city of Sung-kiang Fu, but is considered by the gentleman who has furnished us with the matter of it to proceed from a Canton hand.

The substance of it is as follows:—

The writer, whose name is not given, had heard when he was a child that opium was made with man's blood, but had always doubted the fact until lately, when it was curiously confirmed. Barbarians have been purchasing Chinese by the ship-load, and carrying them away, some say to wash gold, some to mine, some to dig; as none have come back it is hard to say for what purpose. Numbers of the poor had been exported from Shanghai before it was forbidden by the authorities. They are now decoyed and purchased along the coast without distinction of age or sex. To what end the writer could never make out till the other day, when a friend of his fell in with an Amoy man, by name Sieh Tsai-sang,* a surgeon, who in the year 1851, not having practice enough to keep himself had been induced by a fellow townsman, one Chin Ting, who acted as linguist on board a barbarian ship at Amoy, to embark in her for the Gold Diggings, at a salary of four dollars a month. He was to serve three years, at the end of which he would be brought back; or he might marry a barbarian wife, in which case he could remain in the barbarian land. After three days' deliberation Chin Ting paid him four dollars; he made up his bundle and followed the linguist on board, the latter receiving fourteen dollars from the master of the vessel. She presently sailed, having on board 245 Chinese from Amoy and Chin-chew, who were all kept in a hold ventilated only by two small skylights, very ill-fed, and so uncleanly that sickness broke out among them, and they began to die, three or four a day. Above a hundred perished in a month and were tumbled into the sea. The survivors becoming frantic began to quarrel among themselves, and the barbarians hearing the uproar tore up the hatches and began to thrash them. Two had died of the whip, when, by the mercy of heaven, it came on to blow hard, and the barbarians having to look to the ship, desisted. The unhappy prisoners repented them that they had ever subjected the body bequeathed them by their parents to such brutality; were they but back in China they felt they would die in a ditch contented.

In two months or more, however, they reached Hung-máu† (England). They were walked towards the city, *and as they were crossing the parade ground to the north of it*, they heard a weeping and wailing which they found to proceed from a number of their countrymen whom the barbarians were binding as they lay on the ground. They then drove nails into their heads, stretched their corpses on a wooden frame, and drawing out the nails again, caught their blood in a bowl. As soon as it ceased to flow, they took out the brains of their victims; also their hearts, which they dried. Sieh Tsai-sang recognised five amongst those in bonds; Chinese whom he had known at Amoy; and in reply to his queries one tearfully informed him that he had been entrapped by a linguist, who told him the barbarians wanted him to go to the Diggings.

All this awful treatment of the corpses, (the further details of which we may omit,) satisfies the writer of the truth of the tale he had doubted when he was young. The English used to buy other foreigners, but this was stopped, and they are now reduced to Chinese only, of whom, not as formerly, they take any they can get, old or weakly, male or female.

As Sieh Tsai-sang was prosecuting enquiry, he and his companions were carried into the city to a barbarian mandarin, who took their names down; after which they were driven into a pit. They thought all was over; no one slept that night; but in the morning a linguist, who, come with their breakfasts, told them that they were to have been mustered for the bleeding operation on the parade ground that morning, but that the king of the country, for whose edification they were to have appeared, was confined to the house with an ulcer in his back: this would give them a few days' respite. In five days the linguist returned with the information that the barbarian king was in danger of his life. Sieh Tsai-sang at once bethought him of his professional knowledge, and besought the linguist to recommend him to the king, who, if restored to health, might excuse him his blood-letting. He was accordingly admitted to the king's chamber. He found the patient in a bad way from the use of lowering medicines, so he set about reinfusing vigour into the system. He was not very sanguine of success so he prayed to Heaven, promising if he got out of this scrape to devote himself to the benefit of his countrymen, whom he would not cease to set on their guard against barbarian guile. The king began to mend and in great delight presented him with a thousand pieces of gold, and several bales of manufactures, besides feasting him for three days. He also made him state physician with a salary of a hundred gold pieces a day.

Sieh Tsai-sang now very properly did his best to save his fellows, offering to give back both money and presents if they were spared. The barbarian king would not consent, and after some days they were all, a hundred and more, put to death. This made him very melancholy, and feeling that it would not do to stay long in the land of the wild beasts, he cast about for a way of escaping, which he effected at last by frightening the king. He told him one day that his malady would be worse next year unless he could get a medicine which, alas! was not to be found in barbarian countries. The king would have sent to China for it, but Sieh persuaded him that he must himself go to find it. The king accordingly gave him four thousand gold pieces, and sent ten barbarians with him on board a steamer, charging them to return within six months. They reached Amoy *in twenty days*. Sieh purchased 300 catties of common medicine there which he shipped, and then telling his guard that he must go to the hills for a month, and recommending them to look after the ship, he made his escape. His first enquiries were for Chin Ting, the linguist, who had decoyed him, but he had hanged himself in the spring.

As the writer has stated, the trade is prohibited at Shanghai, but he believes it is being carried on along the coast to any extent. In the last few years some myriads have been exported, and no one but Sieh Tsai-sang has reappeared; which proves the veracity of this history. He therefore recommends it to the attention of the public, that it may become known to whom he urges all charitable persons either to print and distribute copies of it, or to preach its matter in the villages, or to post bills in the highways, &c., &c.

The following is an abstract of the contents of various documents sent in to us by our Chinese correspondents during the past week.

Two places of Christian worship were attacked by the mob on the night of Saturday the 6th instant, one of which was gutted, the man who was in charge of it being beaten and his effects plundered; the disturbance at the other was put an end to by the arrival of the Authorities on the spot. Rumours of all sorts were at the same time in circulation, and it was said that an attack upon the foreign hongs was contemplated. In consequence of this one of the establishments in the city wished to head a subscription for the enrolment of militia to protect the place, but the Tautai opposed the measure, judging that it was only calculated to increase the popular apprehensions, and issued a proclamation offering $1,000 reward for the discovery of the place of concealment, and liberation, thence, of every hundred men who had been kidnapped, or $500 for such information as would enable the Authorities to obtain a similar result. Malicious informers were at the same time to be severely dealt with.

It was subsequently discovered that the ringleader of the mob who attacked the chapels was a fruiterer, named Aping; he was apprehended along with some ten others and examined under punishment by the District Magistrate. The prisoners said that they had seen the proclamation which offered the rewards, and having heard that some men who had been kidnapped were secreted in the chapel, they ventured to collect a crowd and break in, but that, when they had got in and discovered that there was no one inside, they did not dare to proceed to any acts of violence.

These men were punished severely by the District Magistrate, the ringleader imprisoned, a patrol established in the street, and an officer left in charge of the building.

Instructions have been received from the Tautai by the District Magistrate, who is informed that the men who had been kidnapped and brought back have been examined individually, and is told to order the shopkeepers and headmen to tell their relatives that they are to claim and take them away within three days. All extortion is prohibited, and should any be unclaimed, they are to be given up for the present to responsible parties who are to see that they be sent on to their homes. Should any of those for whom parties have been answerable be discovered in the act of going away again in foreign ships, they and their sureties will be decapitated.

The District Magistrate after this issued a proclamation to the effect that many vagabonds had been punished and idle rumors had ceased; but numbers of people, he says, have been removing their effects, and he has therefore stationed militia at the city gates who have his orders to prevent articles being taken out of the place.

There is also a report that Seu Yew-jin Governor of Keangsoo has told off 3,000 soldiers who are to proceed to Shanghai for its protection, and that their arrival here may be soon expected; and it is said that intelligence has been received from the army to the effect that the rebels in Nanking were reduced to the utmost straits, that Yü-hwa-tai had been already recovered, and that Chang-kwo-liang had had been ordered by the Emperor to lead his troops into the place and exterminate them.

So much for the action of the Authorities. As an index of the popular feeling which exists here on the other hand, it appears that an anonymous placard has been posted up at the front gate of the city temple, in which the Tautai and his subordinates are accused of dereliction of duty in not protecting the people. "The English and all other foreigners" it says "act just as they like, and insult the people in a hundred ways, our officials not "daring to interfere, but allowing foreigners on the contrary, if Chinese subjects be ever so little in the wrong, to "hand them over to their police to punish. "Morning and night we are beaten and "insulted, and, what is most detestable, "when a despatch comes in from the foreigners [our authorities] receive it as "they would an Imperial Edict, and, not "daring to hesitate, punish their own "people with severity." The placard then proceeds to speak of the kidnapping, which is now carried on it says in an open manner, and demands exertion on the part of the people themselves; otherwise, the mandarins (whom the foreigners regard as lightly as a blade of grass or grain of mustard-seed) will plead ignorance in the matter.

The Tautai's proclamation is then mentioned in which he says that the men had been brought back and liberated, "the truth being" says the writer "that he "sent money over and redeemed them, "and, what is more, that those who were "brought back were all Ningpo men, no natives of this place being amongst them."

It is suggested in conclusion that the mandarins have received money from the brothels in the Maloo, and have more regard for the safety of their inmates than they have for that of the people.

The mail of 27th June from London *viâ* Marseilles reached us early this morning, brought on by P. & O. Co.'s Steamer, *Formosa*. She left Hongkong on the 9th, the mail arrived there per *Granada* on the 5th, it was consequently detained four days because the Company do not appear to have had a boat available to bring it up. Had the *Yang-tsze* come up we should have received it in 42 days from England, as it is the time is 47 days.

Dates are Bombay, 16th,—Galle, 21st,—Singapore, 30th July. Passengers will be found in the usual place.

Bullion.—Per *Colombo*, from Southampton on 20th June,—

For Hongkong,	£101,672
Shanghai,	£ 35,870

Consols, 92⅝ *a* 92¾.

Discount.—Bank minimum 3 per cent. In the market, first class bills 2¾ per cent.

Coin and Bullion, in the Bank of England, in both Departments £18,110,414.

Bar Silver, 62½ per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 62⅛*d.* *a* 62¼*d.* per oz.

Tea—Market quiet. Good common Congo, 1*s.* 3*d.*

Raw Silk—Tsatlee No. 1, 22*s.* *a* 22*s.* 6*d.*; No. 2, 21*s.* *a* 21*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 19*s.* 6*d.* *a* 20*s.* 6*d.*; No. 4 & 5, 17*s.* *a* 19*s.* Thrown, 20*s.* 6*d.* *a* 21*s.* 6*d.*

Japan, finest, 18*s.*; inferior, 14*s.* *a* 17*s.*

Japan Wax, 70*s.* per cwt. in small lots.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, at Montreal, May 22d, *Gauntlet*; at New York, 27th do., *Joshua Bates*; at Plymouth, June 6th, *Portena*; at Deal, 11th do., *Zealandia*; 12th do., *Idas*.

Departed.—For Shanghai, from Plymouth, June 8th, *Bucephalus*; from Liverpool, 16th do., *Talca*; from Swansea, 17th do., *Ocean Child*; from London, 18th do., *Solent*.

The *Illimani* bound to Shanghai put back to Liverpool on 10th June making 8 inches water per hour.

Cargoes.—Per *Solent*, from London to Shanghai, cleared June 18th:—Calicoes, plain, 575,180 yards; printed and dyed, 44,500 yards; flannels and blanketing, £202; long and short cloths, £270; woollen and worsted stuffs, £5,882; beer, £200; bottled beer, £516.

Vessels Loading.—For Shanghai,—

At London, *Gem of the Nith*, and *Medina*.

At Liverpool, *Skiddaw*, *Patna*, *Clarendon*, and *Potosi*.

Mr Parkes we think is the Consul elect for Shanghai, so that Mr. Meadows' appointment would indicate Mr. Parkes remaining where he is, and by inference the retention of Canton. It is likely that Mr. Bruce might wish to have Mr. Meadows, who is a Chinese Scholar near him, as a counterpoise to the infatuated councils of Mr. Wade.—*Daily Press*, Aug. 3d.

We understand that the following promotions and changes have taken place in the British Naval Squadron in consequence of the lamented death of the late Captain Nicholas Vansittart, C.B.

Commander John E. Commerell promoted to Captain and appointed to command the *Magicienne*.

Commander Wm. A. J. Heath transferred from *Assistance* to *Fury*.

Acting-Commander R. J. Wynniatt to be Commander.

Lieut. C. J. Balfour promoted to be Acting-Commander and appointed to *Assistance*.

Lieut. G. D. Bevan appointed from *Kestrel* to *Opossum vice* Balfour promoted.

Lieut. C. D. Robinson from *Highflyer* to command *Kestrel*.

Lord Viscount Kilcoursie Acting-Mate promoted Acting-Lieut. *vice* Balfour.

Mr. Herbt. F. Campbell late of *Cormorant* has also been promoted to an Acting-Lieutenantcy in *Furious vice* G. T. Peard ordered home by the Admiralty.

SAFETY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Shanghae, 12*th August*, 1859.

My dear Mr. Editor,—We have another barbarous murder in our streets* to deplore as your columns will no doubt notify, and most probably with the usual, it may be said universal result, as regards non-discovery of the murderers, or absence of any preventive measures against further similar atrocities.

A few lines suffice to record that a murdered man has been found—identified—and that a verdict is passed against persons unknown, and who *remain* unknown, unfortunately, though probably these same persons, may, within a few days afterwards, perpetrate another murder, which is disposed of in the same manner. This is very terrible to contemplate, and now that such crimes are becoming of every day occurrence, and from the very impunity with which they may be committed, and remain unpunished, are certain to increase rapidly, it behoves our authorities one and all to step in with a firm hand, and abandon vain arguments with the Chinese officials, and long winded proclamations to the people, (productive of no result except ridicule and further self-conceit on the part of the rabble who read and tear them down,) and resort to practical and useful measures, the settlement will otherwise very shortly become a worse "hell upon earth," than Canton ever was, in its most villainous days, and we shall, as was said in your last issue, be closer prisoners to our own houses—streets *here* even being unsafe,—than ever were the pent up Canton residents,—who, though they had a smaller space to live in, than we have, kept that space in much greater safety, and the neighbouring streets much freer from deeds of violence, than we seem able to do with all our police and nightly guards.

This however was not done by mere verbal appeals to the "feelings" (heaven save the mark) of the rioters, and vagabonds abounding, but by strong measures when necessity required, and by keeping the rabble as much as possible out of the Foreign quarters. This latter remedy would I admit, not be easy of accomplishment in our settlement, but a good deal might be done; and an issue of passes to the respectable and responsible Chinese in the foreign quarter, with a few sentries at the different entrances to prevent others gaining admission, would soon have a good effect—and shew the mob that there was some check on their conduct. The plan however above all others, (that are as easily practicable) to prevent, or at least check such atrocities as we are now quietly suffering, is I think disarming the natives,—we have a perfect right to insist that all arms of whatever kind, be given up by Chinese entering into, or living in this settlement, and this should at once be done. A few days discontent, possibly alarm, and most likely bombastic talking, would then be succeeded. I have no doubt, by quiet and confidence, and if in addition to the stringent carrying out of the regulation I have suggested, vagrants and vagabonds, without occupation or unable to find security, were banished the settlement, we should have a further and material guarantee of peace and good order.

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* It does not divide according to foreign observation. The expression in the text refers probably to small cuts or creeks connecting the villages along it with the stream, which is described as "all one water."

* *Sieh Tsai-sang* will translate as Thanks for restoration to life.

† *Hung-máu*, the red-haired, was formerly the distinctive epithet of the Dutch or Danes, at Canton it distinguishes the English.

The adoption of these measures appears more formidable, than the carrying them out would really be found, were the work set about in earnest, and it appears to me that something of the kind must energetically be attempted, if we are to avoid the present state of unchecked violence, and unpunished crimes, now frequently occurring at our doors, and likely, very soon, *if not checked*, to be daily and nightly occurring, not only outside, but within the very precincts of our houses.—Yours,

OLD CANTON.

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* The Carpenter of the *Egmont* found with a spear wound through his brain, and bowels protruding.

WE have been requested to publish the following letter from several Masters and Officers of British ships lying in this port to Admiral Hope and the Commanders and Officers of the recent expedition to the Pei-ho, together with His Excellency's reply. We willingly do so.

To Rear-Admiral HOPE, C.B., Capt. SHADWELL, C.B., the Commanders, Officers, Petty-Officers, Seamen and Marines, recently engaged in the Expedition to the Peiho.

We the undersigned Commanders and Officers of British Merchant Ships in the port of Shanghae, beg to convey to you our high sense of the zeal and indomitable courage displayed by you on that occasion, and to express our sincere regret for the loss which ensued to your small force opposed as they were to overpowering numbers covered by strong batteries and protected by natural and artificial barriers. We would also beg to tender our sympathies to the wounded and to the wives and relations of those who were killed, the melancholy intelligence of whose loss will fill many hearts and homes with sadness. In conclusion we trust that under Almighty Providence the wounded may soon be restored to health and that the cordial sympathies of the people of England may be accorded to you in the same measure as it is by our small community in this port.

(Signed by 87 British Ship-Masters and Officers.)

Shanghai, July 20th, 1859.

"CHESAPEAKE," OFF CHINHAE,
5th August, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—The address in which you have been pleased to convey the sense you entertain of the conduct of the Officers and Men engaged in the late affair at the entrance of the Peiho, and the sympathy you feel for the wounded has been communicated to me by Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghae.

Assured as we are that on every such service the best wishes of our countrymen will always be with us, the expression of your feelings on this occasion is not the less grateful to me on that account, and will I am confident be received with a like feeling by both Officers and Men.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. HOPE,
Real Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Commander and Officers
of the British Merchant Ships
in the Port of Shanghae.

THE letter of which the following is a copy has been kindly placed at our disposal. We believe it is the latest date from the Gulf and was received a few days ago by the Russian Gun-boat.

PEHTANG RIVER, *July 28th*, 1859.

The various rumors, which during the last three weeks have kept us in a state of suspense, have subsided a little now, and I will endeavour to make time to send you a few notes from Journal. I think note No. 1 was dated July 5th when we were about to go to a junk. I sent it by the French frigate *Du Chayla*. The junk had mandarins on board who brought a letter from the Governor of the province of Chihli, appointing the 8th for an interview with Mr. Ward; accordingly on the morning of the 8th we went in to the river which we had seen on our former visit; it is about six miles to the northward of the Peiho, and is named the Pehtang, after the village at the entrance, there is a bar at the mouth with from ten to twelve feet of water on it at high water, but the river deepens to four and five fathoms inside; there is a Fort on each side, and a few troops stationed here. Several mandarins came on board when we got inside the bar, and desired us to anchor, which we did about two miles below the town; and Mr. Ward, the Commodore and members of the Legation went up in junks, fitted up for the occasion. During the interview the Governor several times alluded to the battle at the Peiho, and appeared to be desirous of saying something in extenuation of the course pursued by them, but said nothing about our being there; he also asked why the English and French Ministers had left the Gulf, and what they intended doing, &c. Mr. Ward told him that he came here to attend to his own business, and knew nothing about the English and French.

They desired Mr. Ward to wait until they could communicate with Pekin, offered to furnish us with any supplies we wanted, and gave permission for us to lay inside the bar, if we wished, which we have done for the last week.

The last of the English Squadron (that are going to the southward) left here the 11th. The *Cruizer* and two Gun-boats are to remain several months longer; they got underway the same day, and we have not seen them since. A few hours after the *Cruizer* got under way a junk came out to us, (probably the junk had started the day before) with mandarins on board, who wished to obtain an English surgeon, to attend two prisoners they had taken, one of them an Officer who was wounded, and they thought needed the attendance of a surgeon; the English vessels were all out of sight by this time, and therefore there was no English surgeon to be had.

As a matter of course our Commodore immediately offered the services of our surgeons, which the mandarins said they had no doubt would be accepted, but as they were told to obtain an English surgeon, they would have to consult someone higher in authority before ours could be accepted; we went in the river next day with Surgeons Fox and Williamson on board, and waited three days, finally they said we could not see the prisoners, that the Officer was getting better, &c., &c., proving clearly that it was not the Officer they wished to benefit. It is the opinion of our people, they wished to renew their intercourse with the English and thought that would be a good way of doing it; but as the English were gone, they did not care a cent for the life of the prisoners.

The answer arrived from Peking on the 14th, giving our Minister permission to go there, arrangements were made for travelling, by the Chinese, to the satisfaction of Mr. Ward, and he started the 20th with the members of the Legation, and the following officers of the *Powhatan*, Lieutenants Trenchard and Habersham, Surgeons Fox and Sanford, Captain (M. C.) Taylor, Purser Gallaher, Engineer Shock, Chaplain Wood, and Secretary Allmand.

The Russian steamer *America* arrived here the 14th with Count Mouraveif, Amoorsky Governor of Siberia, and a number of Engineer Officers on board, she was from the Amoor, having called at Hakodadi and one or two other small ports on her way down; the Commodore offered them the services of the *Toeywan* for the purpose of communicating with the Chinese, which was accepted, and many little civilities were exchanged, we took Russian Officers in to Pehtang two different times; two of their Engineer Officers started for Peking the 22nd, said to be going to survey a Telegraph route, from Peking to some part of the Russian possessions; an Officer bearer of despatches to the Russian Minister at Peking, went up with them.

A Russian Gun-boat arrived the 17th from Shanghae, bringing the news of the commencement of hostilities, between France and Austria. The *America* left for Hakodadi the 22nd but the Gun-boat remains for the purpose of taking the bearer of despatches to Shanghae when he returns from Peking, we will take him out to the Gun-boat which is lying about ten miles off. The *Powhatan* is about twenty miles off now, having shifted her berth since the party started for Peking.

We are laying within a half a mile of the town and would be able to get all the delicacies of the season, but the Commodore has issued a General Order prohibiting us from buying anything from them, or having any intercourse whatever with them except Officially; therefore we cannot go ashore; the Chinese brought some beautiful peaches on board for sale the other day, which looked very tempting, but we were obliged to send them away; so much for Military power!

August 1st. The Russian courier arrived from Peking this morning, he has not seen any of our party, but heard they arrived in five days after leaving us, and that they would remain at Peking two weeks; if that information is correct we shall have them back on the 14th of this month, and probably the *Powhatan* will start for Shanghae the 15th; so you may expect us down between the 19th and 23d, hoping it may be so.—I remain, &c., &c.,

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The Batavia *Handelsblad* on reviewing the condition of Netherlands India for a year and a half, justly complains that in Holland the critical position of affairs in her Eastern possessions is very imperfectly appreciated. It is asserted that both the army and the navy are far too scanty for the efficient maintenance of the authority of the Netherlands Government in its widely spread Indian possessions. Every expedition beyond Java drains Java of her indispensible means of defence. The expeditions cannot be organised of sufficient strength without depriving the places from which they are drawn of all protection. Other expeditions, equally necessary for the assertion of the power of the Government, must be postponed or relinquished, to keep the stripping of Java of her means of defence within certain bounds. The *Handelsblad* thus enumerates the causes for apprehension which exist and which render absolutely necessary a more just appreciation of the state of Netherland India in Holland.

On *Java* displays of military force have been required in quarters where for 25 years before no soldier had been seen.

On *Bali* a military force was necessary to enforce the obedience withheld.

On *Sumbawa* the banner of faith unfurled by Mahomedanism, to compel the non-Mahomedan population to conform to Islamism.

Flores still constantly the refuge of numerous pirates who combine with the population in hostile acts against the only post on which the Dutch flag floats.

Timor still constantly in revolt owing to the little fear awakened by the last appearance of our forces there.

Tomori lately attacked by our forces, without being brought to submission.

Ceram not long ago the scene of a bloody struggle through the revolt of the Alfuras.

Boni temporarily giving way before a great and costly expedition, but following a system of tactics like that of Russia in 1812, and now insulting our flag under the mouths of our guns.

Borneo disturbed in the West and in full revolt in the South East, with the horrible, and in the annals of India unparalleled, massacre of the 1st of May.

In the *Lingga Archipelago* the reigning Sultan dethroned without the certainty that henceforth our authority will be respected.

On *Sumatra* a lasting, harassing and increasing conflict.

The *Lampongs, Bencoolen, Reteh Palembang, Jambi* and lastly *Jati* conquered, and still a strong opposition in the interior.

Nias for years defying our flag, and no sufficient force can be spared to bring it to account.

Piracy it is true opposed, but not extirpated and not to be extirpated, as long as there is not the force to attack it in is own fastnesses.—*Singapore Free Press*, June 16.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—Before another month shall have passed a Channel fleet will be in commission at Spithead worthy the name of England. There will be, at the least, fifteen sail of screw line-of-battle ships, supported by a corresponding number of steam frigates, corvettes, and screw gun boats. Their cruising and exercising ground will extend from the Lands-end to the North Sea. It is believed that the command will be given to Admiral Sir T. Cochrane. The following are the line-of-battle ships commissioned and nearly ready for the pendant:—

Royal Sovereign	131	Royal Albert	121
Royal George	102	Agamemnon	91
Algiers	91	Cæsar	91
Colossus	81	Cressy	81
Edgar	91	Hero	91
Exmouth	91	Neptune	91
London	91	Trafalgar	91
Queen	91		

The above are expected to form the Channel fleet, and they are ships the noblest of their class. They mount 1,426 guns.

The following powerful screw frigates will likewise be attached to the squadron:—*Diadem*, 32; *Doris*, 32; *Emerald*, 51; *Imperieuse*, 51; *Orlando*, 51; *Mersey*, 40; *Shannon*, 51; *Termagant*, 25; besides screw corvettes of the Falcon class, the four screw despatch gun vessels and screw gunboats. The screw frigates average 2,500 tons each; the screw corvettes, 1,400; the screw despatch gun vessels, 900 tons; and the little fleet of "hornets" 500 tons, each mounted with a 68 and 32-pounder, and two 24-pounder brass howitzers.—*Malta Observer*, May 27.

THE MERCHANT SHIPS OF GERMANY.—In a Hamburg letter, dated Friday last, we read:—"In the possibility of the armies of Germany being called upon, sooner or later, to take an active part in the war against France, our senate has deemed it prudent to beg, through our minister at London, the English government to take under its protection the numerous merchant vessels which sail on every sea with the flag of the three ports and free Hanseatic cities. The official reply has not been long coming. Lord Malmesbury has informed our senate that if the Germanic Confederation should, by the turn of events, be brought into a war against France, England would not be able by any international treaty to take under the protection of her fleets the merchant vessels of the German states forming part of the confederation. This resolution of the English government, which became known to-day at our Bourse, has caused a profound sensation amongst the ship-owners."—*Ibid*, May 20.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the Divine nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of man.—*Addison*

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

July
30,—Ora, (Ha. bg.), Peters, Shanghai.
August
1,—Leontine, (Bre. bq.), Schweitzer, Shanghai.

DEPARTED FOR

July
25.—Oceanica, (Br. bq.), Richardson, Amoy.
27.—Shan-tung, (Br. bq.), Baldry, Swatow.
27.—Wodan, (Da sh.), Mathiessen, Amoy.
28.—Celestial, (Br. sh.), Brait, Amoy.
31.—Minuita, (Ha. bg.), Bramelow, Chin-Chew.
August
1,—Siwa, (Ha. bq.), Hopler, Amoy.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Wide Awake, (Br. sh.), Ijatiliong, (Du bq.), Blue Jay, (Br. bq.), Schlosser, (——), Ville de Bale, (Fr sh.), St. George, (Si. bq.), Advance, (Si. bq), Sea Forth, (Si. bq.), and Pylades, (——).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date		Vessels.		Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Aug	6	Coromandel	[H. M	disp. bt		Butler	Kin-tang	Aug —		
..	6	Nimrod	[H. M	disp. bt		Wynniatt	do	.. —		
..	7	Chesapeake	[H. M.	st.-fri.		Willes	do	.. 5		
..	7	Sampson		H. M. str		Hands	Japan	.. 5		
..	7	Opossum	[H. M	g.-boat		Balfour	Kin-tang	.. 5		
..	7	Janus	[H. M.	g.-boat		Knevitt	do	.. 5		
..	7	Agnes		Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Swatow	July 30	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	7	Mercator		Du. bk	400	Van der Woode	do	.. 30	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
..	7	Harpooneer		B bark	405	Brymner	Amoy	Aug 1	Sundries	Bower, Hanbury and Co
..	7	Chrysels		B bark	477	Sager	Sunderland	Mar 18	Coals	E. Warden
..	7	Karl von Rilbeck		Du. bk	285	Westendorff	Hongkong	July —	do	Siemssen and Co
..	7	Aguila de los Andes		Chil. sh	482	Pescetto	Swansea	Mar 22	Fuel	Order
..	8	Bangkok Mark		Sia. sh	300	Douvol	Hongkong	July 31	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
..	8	Fortune		Sia. bk	300	Sutherland	do	.. 31	do	A. R. Tilby
..	8	Contest		Sia. sh	290	Breiver	do	Aug 1	do	A. R. Tilby
..	8	Paragon		Sia. sh	800	Adamson	do	.. 1	do	A. R. Tilby
..	8	Souto		Brazsh	884	Azevedo	Singapore	July 21	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
..	9	Greta		Ha. bk	176	Wedell	Hongkong	Aug 3	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	9	Rapid		Sia. sh	400	Rooke	do	.. 1	do	A. R. Tilby
..	9	City of Carlisle		B. ship	936	Shiell	Borneo	July 5	Spars	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	9	Nerbudda		B. bark	428	Will	Singapore	.. 20	Sundries	Turner and Co
..	9	Pampero		A. ship	1375	Lester	N.Y & Hkong	Aug 3	General	Wetmore, Williams & Co
..	10	Granada		A. bark	331	Taylor	Fuchau	.. 7	Rice	A. Howard
..	11	Cleveland		B. bark	466	Wawn	Shields	Mar 7	Coals	Captain
..	12	Mary Nicholson		B. bark	255	Wentworth	Sydney	May 27	do	Russell and Co
..	12	Formosa		B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Aug 9	Op., &c	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug	6	Helena	Da. bk	260	Simons	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	6	Challenger	B. ship	698	Killick	London	Tea & Silk	Lindsay and Co
..	6	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren			Wm. Pustau and Co
..	6	Bald Eagle	A. ship		Treadwell			Russell and Co
..	9	Laertes	Ha. bk	273	Paulsen	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	9	Miranda	Pru. bg	186	Waller	Hkong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
..	9	Chicora	B. ship	453	Fitzgerald	Amoy	do	Harkort and Co
..	10	Vindex	B. schr	179	Filleul	Coast		Dent and Co
..	10	Chieftain	B. bark	442	Maclean	Amoy	Ballast	A. R. Tilby
..	11	Norzagaray [H.I.M.	str.		Lespès			
..	11	Palmerston	B. bark	397	Peters	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
..	11	Thetis	Du. bk	300	Visser	Nagasaki	do	Harkort and Co
..	12	Egmont	B. ship	767	Gibson	London	Tea & Silk	W. R. Adamson and Co
..	12	Typhoon	Pru bg	210	Meincke	Hkong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abdul Medjid	June 19	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Aden	July 31	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	17 inst*
Agnes	Aug 7	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Aguila de los Andes	Aug 7	Chil. sh	482	Pescetto	Order		
Albertine	July 10	Ha. sh	626	Kruger	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Amazone	July 13	Ha. bk	266	Reese	Siemssen and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Anna	Aug 4	Old bk	234	Schulken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B bark	436	Turner	Johnson and Co		
Assyrian	July 31	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Ballarat	Aug 2	B ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co		
Bangkok Mark	Aug 8	Sia. sh	300	Douvol	A. R. Tilby		
Bertha	July 28	Bre. bk	406	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264				
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Boreas	Aug 4	Ha. bk	312	Jebsen	Siemssen and Co.		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Castle	July 25	Sia. sh	280	Hazard	A. R. Tilby		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship			Lindsay and Co		
Chrysels	Aug 7	B bark	477	Sager	E. Warden		
City of Carlisle	Aug 9	B. ship	936	Shiell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Cleveland	Aug 11	B. bark	466	Wawn	Captain		
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Contest	Aug 8	Sia. sh	290	Breiver	A. R. Tilby		
Cornelia L. Bevan	July 14	A bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams an Co		
Day-spring	May 31	B. bark	375	Knowles	Dent and Co	Amoy	cld 12th
Diana	July 23	Ha. bk	320	Husing	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Ningpo	cld 1st
Earl of Southesk	Aug 1	B. bark	335	Bell	Dent and Co		
Easter Star	July 14	A. ship	1017	Jones	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Eastern State	July 7	B. ship	813	Kilburn	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Eastfield	June 12	B bark	434	Copland	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Edouard & Julie	June 19	Belg. sh	326	Mennea	Lindsay and Co		
Emma	June 18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Empress	July 29	B ship	481	Malone	Fletcher and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves		
Fairy	July 16	A bark	629	Blish	Olyphant and Co.	New York	Imdt.
Falcon	July 7	B. ship	793	Maxton	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	15th inst
Fanny Kirchner	July 2	Old bk	477	Block	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Formosa	Aug 12	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Fortune	Aug 8	Sia. bk	300	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby		
Friendship	July 10	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
Galilee	Aug 1	Fr. sh	591	Lelliane	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie.		
Georgiana	July 7	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh	463	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Giovannina	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Oneto	Dent and Co		
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300		A. R. Tilby		
Granada	Aug 10	A. bark	331	Taylor	A. Howard		
Greta	Aug 9	Ha. bk	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Harpooneer	Aug 7	B bark	405	Brymner	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Helvetia	July 22	Old. bk	477	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hesperian	July 17	A. bark	577	Blanchard	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Japan	cld 12th
Hildesheim	Aug 1	Ham bk	344	Hey	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
John Brightman	July 13	B ship	373	Ewert	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Karl von Rilbeck	Aug 7	Du. bk	285	Westendorf	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Inglis	June 6	B bark	376	Twizell	Gilman and Co.	Swatow	
Lina	July 1	Bre. bk	426	Meyer	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	
Livingston	July 18	B. ship	535	Paynn	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lizzie Jarvie	July 13	N. G. sh	422	Knope	Lindsay and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co.		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	June 22	Sia. bk	450	Pickrell	A. R. Tilby		
Lucy & Harriet	July 22	Rus. sh	729	Hunteln	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Magdalena	July 20	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby		
Main	June 16	Ha. bg	104	Friedrichsen	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 30	Bre bk	334	Schwartje	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 19	Fr. bk	252	Thin	Vaucher, Frères	San Francisco	20th inst
Mary Nicholson	Aug 12	B. bark	258	Wentworth	Russell and Co		
Menelus	July 16	B. ship	507	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Mercator	Aug 7	Du. bk	400	Van der Woode	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str	136	Macdonald	Captain	Tug	
Mystery	July 29	B. ship	1074	Mathews	Dent and Co		
Nerbudda	Aug 9	B. bark	428	Will	Turner and Co.		
Neville	May 3	B. ship	715	Kerr	Reiss & Co	London	25th inst
Nonpareil	July 18	A. ship	1131	Green	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	390	Purchase	Siemssen and Co.		
N. B. Palmer	July 4	A. ship	1396	Frisbie	Russell and Co	New York	
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Pampero	Aug 9	A. ship	1375	Lester	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Paragon	Aug 8	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	A. R. Tilby		
Patriotess	July 21	B. bark	287	Russell	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Persia	July 2	B ship	661	Parnall	A. R. Tilby		
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	362	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Quatre Bras	July 21	Du. bk	286	Bondix	Dinnier, Brothers and Co	Batavia	Early
Radnagore	June 17	B. ship	727	Manning	Russell and Co	London	
Rapid	Aug 9	Sia. sh	400	Rooke	A. R. Tilby		
Reinhard	July 6	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rémi	July 16	B. str	322	Cowie	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Rubens	June 19	B. ship	403	Young	Dent and Co	London	Early
Sea Witch	June 6	B. bark	337	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Senator	July 2	N. G. bk	280	Slocomb	Lindsay and Co		
Shanghae	July 10	Sp. bk	261	Galdiz	F. Loureiro		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Soledad	Aug 1	Sp. bk	229	Barossa	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Manila	13th inst
Southern Belle	May 28	B bark	541	Benson	Johnson and Co	London	Imdt.
Souto	Aug 8	Braz. sh	884	Azevedo	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Stornoway	Aug 1	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1134	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co.	London	Early
Tory	July 21	B. bark	451	Hume	A. R. Tilby		
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Van der Palm	July 26	Du bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Vryhandel	July 22	Du. bk	333	Leverstein	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Wagoola	June 8	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Water Witch	June 6	B. bark	236	Hodge	Dent and Co	Hongkong	cld 12th
Wild Flower	July 3	B. bark	475	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co.		
Windward	May 16	A. ship	818	Smith	Russell and Co.	New York	
Witch	July 8	A. bark	410	Holtman	Siemssen and Co		
Witch of the Seas	May 31	B. brig	391	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Amoy	cld 10th
113 *Merchant Ves.*							

* At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Chesapeake	H M st-frigate	..	..	..	Rear-Adml: J. Hope, C.B. Capt G O. Willes	..
Coromandel	H M dispt.-boat	5	..	50	Lieut B Butler	150
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Highflyer	H M sc-st corve	21	..	240	Capt C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Kestrel (69)	H M gun-boat	3	233	37	Lieut Geo D Bevan	40
Nimrod	H M dispt -boat	6	..	..	Lieut R J Wynniatt	180
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C J Balfour	60
Sampson	H M p-wl st frl	6	..	200	Geo S Hand	467
Du Chayla	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Tricault	400
Mississippi	U S steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Strathmore, 19th do; Wynaud, 10th May; Wellington, 18th do.; Beemah, 31st do.; and Pallego 1st June.
Deal—Choice, 10th April; and Union, 1st June.
Liverpool—Oberon, (*vid* St. Johns), 10th April; Laughing Water, 29th do.; Friar Tuck, 3d May; Spirit of the Age, 12th do.; and Illimani, 30th May.
Cardiff—Australia, 4th June.
Swansea—Conheath, 6th May.
Sunderland—Hendrik Ido Ambact, 1st June.
Plymouth—Flying Spray, 6th May.
New York—Kate Hastings, 4th May.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st *July*, 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed		Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July	1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
..	20	Hersilia	623	..do	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
..	29	Admiral	412	..do	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug	6	Challenger	698	..do	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
..	12	Egmont	767	..do	691,317	59,222	750,539	106

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st *July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed		Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July	14	Aden, str.	812	Hongkong	1,657
Aug	2	Formosa, str.	750	do	1,852

[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]